THE Numb. 102

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, July 7, to Friday, July 14, 1738.

Did ſome more noble Critic come abroad?
If wrong, I ſmil'd; if right, I kiſs'd the Rod.
Pope.

I HOPE the Public will pardon my Arrogance, in pretending to reply any Thing to ſo unanſwerable a Critic, as has judiciouſly acted the Commentator on a *Certain Paper*. His Remarks are ſo juſt, that I have not Preſumption enough to attack them; my chief Deſign is, to return my moſt hearty Thanks to their Author, for his good Intentions, and acknowledge how much *Profit* I have reap'd from his Criticiſm. The Peruſal of them gave me both ſuch *Pleaſure* and *Advantage* too, that nothing but a public Acknowledgment could make ſufficient Amends. They are indiſputably written with all the Spirit of a nice *Critic*, and ſolemn *Gravity* of a *Commentater*. It is a very extraordinary Performance, which equally abounds in fine Railleries, and juſt Obſervations. *Horace* ſaid, long ago,

Omne tulit Punctum, qui miſcuit utile dulci,
Lectorem delectando, *pariterque* monendo.

And the *Notes on a certain Paper* have both theſe Qualifications to recommend them. For, to give the Author his Due, when I peruſed them, I found ſome Things *inſtructive*, which I apply'd home to my own Boſom; and others likewiſe *diverting*, tho' ſilly, which made me laugh.

The Gentleman has laid me under great Obligations, in hazzarding ſo much as his own Reputation, (in Caſe he was publickly known) purely to inculcate a little good Advice into a Perſon, whom he thought in great Need of it. He is ſurely quite void of Self-Intereſt, as this noble Action plainly demonſtrates. I am willing to believe, that what he wrote was meant as a friendly Admonition; and if I am in the Right, I ſhall turn his kind Deſigns to the beſt Advantage I am able; but if not, I'll baulk his Intentions, by taking all that is there uſeful, in the ſame Manner as if it came from a Friend, and laughing at all that is not.

But to let him know, I pay a due Regard to his Advice, concerning Brevity, I ſhall be much more conciſe in this, than I was in the other Piece, and not trouble the Public with a Vindication of it againſt the Critique my *Father Confeſſor* wrote: For indeed, I am humbly of Opinion, That if any Compoſition of what kind ſoever cannot anſwer for itſelf to the World, it is intirely uſeleſs for it's Author to pretend to vindicate it. But if I am wrong in any Sentiment of that Piece, with Sincerity I confeſs, I want no Body to be deceived by it, which might have ſome ill Effects, purely that I may be thought in the Right, which is of little Conſequence. But indeed, I thought it beneath any Critic's Notice, when I intended it for the Preſs; but have experienc'd the Contrary: And when I reflect on it, I think it a little ſtrange, that as certain as every Beggar has his Dog, ſo every Scribbler can afford a Critic.

I openly confeſs to my *Holy Father*, that I was not in the leaſt puffed up with high Conceptions of my Performance; and if I had, in ſome Degree, his attacking me would have brought me to my Senſes again. I have read ſomewhere, that when the *Roman* Generals rode in Triumph thro' the Streets, ſome of the Rabble or common Soldiers railed at them as they paſſed, to let them underſtand, that tho' in general, their Actions were noble and heroic, yet they had a ſufficient Allay of Vices and Imperfections, to humble them in their Glory. But that, I think, was needleſs; for if any one would but turn his Thoughts into himſelf, he would need no Critic nor Rabble to put him in Mind of Humility, like the *Macedonian* Monarch's Page. ---- But let this Gentleman take his Range, I ſhall not think proper to anſwer any Thing ſuch a Genius ſhall object to that or this; yet if he is in the Wrong, I ſhall ſmile; but if in the Right, ſhall kiſs the Rod, as becomes one, who deſigns to make his Behaviour conformable to the Name of

TAPINOPHILUS.

THEY write from Santa Cruz, in Barbary, of the 10th of February laſt, that the exceſſive Drought, which ſtill continued there, had cauſed ſo great a Scarcity of Proviſions, that a vaſt Number of People and Cattle had been ſtarv'd to Death; and that a Meaſure of Barley which us'd to be ſold for 10d. was actually riſen to Four Florins. By this it is evident, that the Spaniards can have no Supplies from thence; and as they are ſtill in a miſerable Condition, for want of Corn, notwithſtanding the vaſt Supplies we have hitherto ſent them, at the Expence to this Nation of a Crown per Quarter; perhaps the holding our Hands for the future, would be as effectual a Method as any we can take, to oblige them to give immediate Satisfaction to our plunder'd Merchants and Captains of Ships.

By the laſt Holland Mail, we learn from Conſtantinople, that the Marquis de Villeneuve, the French Ambaſſador from Paris, has lately had a private Audience of the Grand Signior, at which he communicated to his Highneſs the Order he had received from his Court to repair to the Frontiers of Poland, in order to be ready to make the moſt effectual Uſe of the Mediation of the King his Maſter, between the Emperor, Ruſſia, and the Porte. The Grand Seignior continues in a Reſolution to retake Oczakow at all Events. The People being perſuaded that the European manner of attacking Places, is preferable to that uſed by the Turks, his Highneſs deſigns a Body of 20,000 Men for that Enterprize, who have been diſciplin'd by Count Bonneval, and which conſiſt of Raſcians and Moldavians; and this is the principal Uſe that has hitherto been made of the Count's Talents, which probably would have been of great Service to the Turks, had it not been for the Jealouſy which the Turkiſh Generals diſcover of a foreign Favourite, and the Suſpicions which the Eccleſiaſticks have entertained of his not being perfectly ſincere in his Profeſſion of Mahometiſm: Theſe have been, and ever will be, invincible Obſtacles to his obtaining a ſuperior Command: Wherefore the new Grand Vizir, who knows nothing of the Military Affairs, will be put at the Head of the Army, which is to beſiege Oczakow. His want of Capacity is, however, to be ſupplied by the Number of his Forces; which, beſides the above mentioned 20,000 Men that are to form the Siege, will conſiſt of 200,000, which ſeems to be a Number ſufficient to cover it.

Dublin, March 18. All the Bills being come from England, 'tis thought the Parliament will be up on Thurſday next.

This Day ſe'ennight we hear is fix'd for the Embarkation of his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, and his Grace's Family, for England.

Extract

[*Extract of the Proceedings in Parliament.*]

A Petition of Edmund Saunders, Henry Tongue, and Richard Far, of the City of Briſtol, Merchants, in Behalf of themſelves, the Inſurers, the Maſter and Mariners of the Ship Robert Gally, of Briſtol, Burthen 120 Tons, was preſented to the Houſe, and read, ſetting forth, That on the 20th of May, 1729, their ſaid Ship proceeding on her Voyage from Guinea to Jamaica, was taken on the Coaſt of Hiſpaniola, 6 Leagues out at Sea, by a Spaniſh Guarda la Coſta, and contrary to the Law of Nations, and Treaties then ſubſiſting, and the Ship and Cargo carried into St. Domingo, and there condemned; the Value of which, when taken, as atteſted on Oath by the Maſter, was 10,664 l. Sterl. and upwards, beſides the Intereſt thereof for near 9 Years; and Admiral Stewart, when he was commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships of War then at Jamaica, ſent his Majeſty's Ship Trial to St. Domingo, to demand Reſtitution; and that the Commander received for Anſwer, That the Ship and Cargo had been condemned by the Audience, and that there could be no Redreſs, unleſs obtain'd in Old Spain. And that the Petitioners having made Application to his Majeſty by Petition in Nov. and begging his Majeſty's moſt gracious Interpoſition, that Juſtice and Reſtitution might be done them; but receiving no Satisfaction, and the Spaniards continuing their Depredations, the Petitioners joyned in a Petition, with other Merchants of Briſtol, to this Houſe, in 1730, and then proved the Allegations thereof, when this Houſe thought fit to addreſs his Majeſty, *That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to continue his Endeavours to prevent the Depredations of the Spaniards for the future, and to procure full Satisfaction for the Damages ſuſtained*; whereupon Commiſſioners were appointed, by Virtue of the Treaty of Seville; and that the Petitioners having made Application to them, as well as to Mr. Keene, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Madrid, by a Memorial, ſetting forth, and authenticated Papers annexed thereto, proving the Unjuſtneſs of the Capture of the ſaid Ship, and the Loſs ſuſtained; which was delivered to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, about the Month of July, 1731; but that no Relief being had thereupon, the Petitioners again petitioned his Majeſty in the Month of September laſt; which was alſo delivered to his ſaid Grace, and has been ſince tranſmitted to Mr. Keene; but no Anſwer being returned thereto, there is no Probability or Expectation of receiving any Satisfaction; and therefore praying the Houſe, as the Meaſures hitherto purſued have proved ineffectual, to take the Premiſes into farther Conſideration, and grant ſuch Relief, as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem meet, and that the Petitioners may be heard by themſelves and Counſel thereupon.

The Petition of Samuel Bonham, Chriſtopher Aſtley, and others, Owners of the Ship Anne Gally, Burthen 130 Tons, was preſented to the Houſe, ſetting forth, That the Petitioners, on the 14th of December, 1728, and ſince, have delivered to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, 17 Memorials and Petitions, addreſſed to his Majeſty, and 4 others delivered at the Council Board; each Memorial ſetting forth the great Loſs and Damage the Petitioners have met with by the unjuſt Capture of the ſaid Ship and Cargo, taken by the Spaniards the 13th of June, 1728, valued at 10,500 l. Sterling, beſides the Loſs of the Intereſt for upwards of Nine Years. Which Petitions humbly beſought his Majeſty's Favour, Intereſt, and Protection, in recovering their Loſs and Damage; and Satisfaction not being made, on the 24th of March, 1736 7, they brought their Petition into the Houſe, which was read. But the Petitioners have not received further Satisfaction, nor like to do, Therefore they pray the Houſe to take their unhappy Caſe into Conſideration, &c. It was *Ordered*, That the ſaid 2 Petitions be referred to the Conſideration of the Committee of the whole Houſe, &c.

Ordered, That an humble Addreſs be made to His Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that there be laid before this Houſe Copies of all Repreſentations, Memorials, or Petitions made to His Majeſty, relating to any Loſſes ſuſtained by His Majeſty's Subjects, by Depredations committed by the Spaniards in Europe or America.

March 13. Mr. Comptroller reported to the Houſe, That purſuant to their Addreſs, His Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions that there may be laid before this Houſe Copies of the Repreſentations, Memorials, and Petitions, that have been made to His Majeſty, relating to the Depredations made by the Spaniards. And on the 15th, ſundry of the ſaid Copies, by His Majeſty's Command, were laid before the Houſe, being in Number 71; 64 of which were made by the Merchants in the Year 1736. As alſo ſundry Extracts, ſetting forth the State and Condition of 28 particular Veſſels, which have been taken and plunder'd by the Spaniards, with the Proofs thereof.

Many Petitions were alſo preſented to the Houſe from many Parts of England and Scotland, in the Behalf of many Thouſands, ſetting forth the great Diſcouragements and Difficulties the Clothiers, Scarge-makers, Weavers, Combers, Dyers, the Manufacturers of Linen, Thread, Tapes, &c. labour under; as alſo the Brewers, Victuallers, Cordwainers, Manufacturers of Raw-Silk and Mohair, &c. ſetting forth the Decay in the ſeveral Branches of the ſaid Manufactures, praying the Aſſiſtance of the Parliament to make Proviſion againſt many Frauds and other Diſcouragements they lye under and meet with. It was *Ordered*, That the ſaid Petitions be taken into Conſideration.

Mr. Hooper reported from the Committee appointed to inſpect what Laws were near expiring, and to report their Opinion which of them are fit to be revived or continued, That they are of Opinion, That the *Act for encouraging the Sugar Colonies*, The *Act for encouraging the Growth of Coffee in his Majeſty's Plantations*, &c. be revived or continued.

Ordered, That an Addreſs be made to his Majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to order that there be laid before the Houſe a Copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, concluded at Madrid, June, 1670.

A Petition was preſented to the Houſe in the Behalf of many Thouſands, imployed in the Manufacture of Linen Cloth, Incle, Thread, Tape, ſetting forth, That they labour under great Diſcouragements by Reaſon of Draw-backs allowed on the Exportation of the like Linen Manufactures; which was ordered to be taken into Conſideration.

March 15. According to Order, Mr. Oxenford rendered an Account to the Houſe of the Quantities of Iriſh Linen imported into England from Ireland, from Chriſtmas 1734, to 1737.

An Account of Britiſh Linen exported, during that Time to Chriſtmas 1736.

An Account of the Quantities of Sugars exported to Foreign Parts from Chriſtmas 1735 to Chriſtmas 1737; and the Places to which they have been exported.

Mr. Comptroller alſo preſented to the Houſe, Copies of the ſeveral Applications of His Majeſty's Plantations in America, for Warlike Stores, with an Account how far they have been granted.

The Petition of the African Company, ſetting forth, That as there was granted by Parliament laſt Year, 10,000 l. towards Maintenance of the Britiſh Forts and Settlements in Africa, and that the ſame has been applyed accordingly; and they pray for further Proviſion and Aſſiſtance in the Premiſes. Which Petition was referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Sir Charles Turner reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, the Reſolution which they had directed him to report, *viz.*

That the Sum of One Million be granted to His Majeſty for redeeming a proportionable Part of the Annuity payable to the Bank of England, due 25th of Dec. 1716.

A Sum not exceeding 3232 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* be granted to His Majeſty, to make good the Deficiency of the additional Stamp Duties, at Chriſtmas, 1736.

That a Sum not exceeding 30,000 *l.* be granted to His Majeſty, to be paid to the Bank of England, for Intereſt due the 8th of Sept. 1737.

That

That a Sum not exceeding 8000 *l.* be granted to His Majeſty, towards ſettling the Colony of Georgia.

That 4000 *l.* be granted towards finiſhing the Church of St. Peters, Weſtminſter.

That a Sum not exceeding 40,000 *l.* be granted to His Majeſty, towards re-building His Majeſty's Ships of War, for the Year 1738.

It was *Ordered*, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to build a Bridge croſs the River Thames, from Weſtminſter to the oppoſite Shore.

Ordered, That the Deficiency of the Land Tax for the Year 1736, be made good by the Bill for granting an Aid to His Majeſty by a Land-Tax, to be raiſed for the Service of the Year 1738.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Shoemakers and Curriers, and other Dealers in Leather be taken into Conſideration by the Committee.

Reſolv'd, That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that there may be laid before this Houſe, an Account of the Proceedings made by the Commiſſaries, appointed by Virtue of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Seville, ſince the 24th of Feb. 1734, together with Copies or Extracts of all Letters and Papers relating thereto, and when the ſaid Commiſſion ended.

Ordered, That the Account of the Quantity of Iron imported into England, from Chriſtmas, 1736, from foreign Countries, with the Duties payable thereon, and how much the ſame amounted to, diſtinguiſhing each Country, be referred to the Committee, to whom the ſeveral Petitions relating to the Manufacture of Iron, are referred.

Ordered, That the Account of the Quantity of Iron in Bars, Pigs, or Sows, imported into England, from the Plantations, diſtinguiſhing each Species, with the Duties payable thereon, and how much the ſame amounted to, from Chriſtmas 1735, to Chriſtmas 1736, diſtinguiſhing each Plantation, be referred to the ſaid Committee.

From the Political State for February, 1738.

The following Narrative, as it relates to a Branch of Trade of the higheſt Importance to the Nation, certainly deſerves a Place in this Collection.

To the Governors and Manufacturers of Wool, and Exporters of the Woollen Manufacture of Great-Britain.

Gentlemen,

THE Exportation of Wool, from *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, into foreign Countries, has been of late Years univerſally acknowledged to be ſo deſtructive of the Trade and Commerce of this Nation, that it would be almoſt ridiculous in this Place, to inſiſt particularly upon the Proof of it. But tho' the pernicious Effects of this Practice are ſufficiently felt, yet few have hitherto contributed their Endeavours, either to alleviate the preſent Evils, or to prevent thoſe that muſt inevitably enſue from it.

The Publick has already been frequently inform'd of the numerous Hardſhips, under which the Manufacturers, and conſequently the greateſt Part of the Nation, groan and labour at this Inſtant: What then muſt become of the Poor, who, by the preſent low Price of their Labour, are hardly able to ſupport their own ſingle Perſons, much leſs a Family of three, four, or five Children, which we all know to be too often the Caſe? Hence it is, that the Poor of this Nation are become ſo very numerous, in every Manufacture-town, that it is impoſſible for the Land Owners, *&c.* to bear the Burthen of their Support for any conſiderable Time longer.

If we look back to the Years when the Plague raged at Marſeilles, it will appear evident, that the Manufacturers of *Great-Britain* were not only able to manufacture all the Wool of this Kingdom, but alſo all that which *Ireland* could ſpare; and tho' the Price of Wool was then above one third higher than at preſent, and the Price of Labour was much greater, yet it is well known, that the Wool then manufactured did not exceed our foreign Demands for it; and that the induſtrious Labourer was then able to provide a ſufficient Maintenance for himſelf and his Family, without the Aſſiſtance of his Pariſh, as the Caſe is at preſent.

In order therefore to redreſs theſe Grievances of the *Britiſh* Trade, and recover this moſt valuable Branch, it's agreed and reſolved upon, by a conſiderable Number of the Manufacturers of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and other Counties, to form a Committee at *London*, in order to conſider of a Scheme, intended to be laid this Seſſions of Parliament before the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

Gentlemen,

As this is an Affair of the utmoſt Importance not only to this Nation in general, but alſo to every Manufacture in particular, it is to be hoped, that all Merchants, Factors, and others, concerned in any Branch of the Woolen Manufacture, will contribute their utmoſt Endeavours towards promoting ſo great and laudable an Attempt: The Decay of this Branch of our Trade calls loudly for the moſt powerful Aſſiſtance, as the Poſſeſſion of all the Mines of Mexico and Peru, will hardly ever be able to compenſate the Loſs of it. Thoſe Nations, who have lately been able to rival us in it, know well the Advantages of it, and carefully improve them; and ſhould not we be equally diligent in preſerving of it, as it is ours by all the Ties of Nature and Nations?

The following moſt pathetick Repreſentation of the Merchants of Kingſton, in the Iſland of Jamaica, ſhews the lamentable Condition of our Trade to the Weſt-Indies is in, by reaſon of the Spaniſh Depredations.

To the Hon. John Gregory, *Eſq; Preſident of the Council, and Commander in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Iſland of* Jamaica, *&c.*

WE the under-written Merchants of Kingſton, moſt humbly beg Leave to preſent to your Honour, that we have received undoubted Advices of the Spaniards having lately taken, and carried into the Havanna, 3 Ships belonging to *Britiſh* Subjects, *viz.* the Loyal Charles, Capt. Benjamin Way; the George, Cap. Henry Ware; and the Diſpatch, Capt. Philip Delamot; all laden in this Iſland, and with the Produce thereof, Commodities purchaſed here, or Money received of the Agents to the South Sea Company for Negroes legally ſold, and exported to the Spaniſh Settlements, purſuant to the Aſſiento Treaty; that the ſaid Ships were all homeward bound, on their Voiage to *Great-Britain*; and that there was not the leaſt Pretence or Suſpicion of their being engag'd in, or attempting to carry on any illicit Trade whatſoever.

Theſe unjuſtifiable Captures do not only in the higheſt Degree affect the Concerns of our Conſtituents, and ourſelves, but alſo the Planting Intereſt, and general Welfare of this Iſland, *Great-Britain* and our Colonies being the only Markets to which the tranſporting our Produce is confined, and the only Navigation to thoſe Places being almoſt within Sight of the Spaniſh Ports, and always within Reach of their Cruziers. Vain will be our Labour, and vain the Succeſs of that Labour, if the Fruits of it, when brought to Perfection, (after overcoming all the Difficulties to which we are otherwiſe liable) are ſuffer'd to be raviſh'd from us in a hoſtile Manner; and that done at a Time, when there is, in Appearance, a Peace ſubſiſting between the *Britiſh* and *Spaniſh* Nations, and Commerce in a friendly Manner carried on in *Europe*, and ſome other Ports of their Dominions.

This makes our Caſe more ſevere than in a Time of open and declar'd Hoſtilities, the Effects of which, we could in ſome Meaſure be guarded againſt; whereas, in the preſent Circumſtance, our Dependances on Peace leads us into the moſt grievous Conſequences of War, without giving us an Opportunity of providing againſt our Misfortunes, or defending ourſelves, having Faith and Confidence in the peaceable Diſpoſition of our Neighbours.

This being the miſerable Situation of our Trade, Navigation, and Planting Intereſt, we think ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged to lay a State of the ſame before your Honour, not doubting of your Readineſs to contribute all that is in your Power to our Relief and Redreſs, in ſuch Manner as you in your Wiſdom ſhall think proper.

Sign'd by 26 of the principal Merchants in *Kingſton*.

Williamsburg,

Williamsburg, July 14. We hear from *Orange* County, That Col. *Goodrich Eighfoot* died lately at his Houſe in that County. He went to the Court-houſe in good Health, was taken ill there, carried home that Evening, and notwithſtanding all poſſible Care of him, he died the next Morning.

We hear from *Accomack* County, That Mr. *Sacker Parker*, one of the Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, for that County, died there lately.

We hear from *Hampton*, That on *Thurſday* next, there is to be a Tryal of Skill, with Back-ſwords, perform'd on a publick Stage, by Two Gladiators, one an *Engliſhman*, the other a *Barbadian*. They both deſire ſharp Swords, a clear Stage, and no Favour; and it's expected there will be abundance of Company to ſee them perform.

Capt. *Ludlow*'s Ship is falling down *York* River, and will ſail for *Briſtol* in a few Days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

July 14, 1737.

AS ſeveral Perſons who imployed me in Suits depending in the General Court, have wrote to me with ſome Uneaſineſs and ſeeming Reſentment, that they have heard I intended to go out of the Country this Shipping, and deſired, in ſuch Caſe, to know where to apply for their Papers, that their Cauſes might meet no further Delays; I thought it neceſſary to give this Publick Notice, to acquaint them and all others who have heard the ſame Report, that tho' I had ſome Reaſon, about the End of the laſt General Court, or the Arrival of Col. Martin, *to believe I ſhould be under a Neceſſity of leaving the Country this Seaſon; yet before I left* Williamsburg, *I was convinced there was no abſolute Neceſſity for it; or I ſhould have immediately advertiſed it, and left all the Papers I had received there in ſome Friend's Hands, that thoſe Gentlemen, who had employed me, ſhould have been put to as little Trouble as the Nature of the Caſe would admit. As they might, in Juſtice, have expected ſo much from me, ſo I was in Hopes, as I had not given ſuch Notice, any Report of that Nature, would have met with little Credit; but as I find it has prevailed on ſome, I take this Opportunity to aſſure them, that one great Reaſon which influenc'd my Reſolution not to take ſuch a Voyage, was the Encouragement I received from the Share of Buſineſs I was employed in that Court, which I ſhall endeavour to take due Care of; and for that Purpoſe, if my Health will enable me, intend to be at the Lodgings I have taken, at Mrs.* Pack's, *in* Williamsburg, *the Week before the next General Court: But if, in the mean Time, any Perſons have Occaſion to ſend me any Directions in their Cauſes, if they doubt their Letters directed to me, in* Stafford *County, will not meet a ready Paſſage; any directed for me, to the Care of Mr.* Benjamin Waller, *in* Williamsburg, *will not miſs a Paſſage by the firſt Poſt, after they come to his Hand.*

Upon this Occaſion, I can't help complaining of ſome very unkind and ungenerous Treatment in intercepting and deſtroying ſeveral of the Papers of Subſcriptions taken for the Abridgment of the Laws of Virginia, *publiſhed by me; which I have not only been aſſured by the Gentlemen who were ſo kind to take the Trouble of them, that they had directed to Mr.* Parks, *according to ſeveral Advertiſements for that Purpoſe; but I have been informed by others of undoubted Veracity, that they have ſeen Papers in ſeveral Parts of the Country, to which a great Number of Perſons had ſubſcribed, torn in Pieces and flung about; ſo that, of above* 150 *given out, not* 30 *have been returned, and thoſe chiefly in* 4 *or* 5 *Counties: This has prevented me from knowing who have or have not ſubſcribed. And tho' there have been for a conſiderable Time, a great Number of Books ready to be delivered, I can't tell to what Counties, or in what Numbers, to ſend them, as I propos'd, for the Convenience of the Subſcribers. This is a real Injury to me, and has given ſeveral Gentlemen an Occaſion of Complaint that they were ſlighted; as their Neighbours, who had not ſubſcribed, had bought the Books at* Williamsburg, *while they, who had ſubſcribed a great while, (and ſeveral of them had taken the Trouble of Subſcription Papers,) could not be ſupplied, without ſending for them to Town, tho' they were promiſed to be furniſhed in their own Counties. What Part of the Blame is not fairly to be laid to Mr.* Parks, *or me, I hope we ſhall be diſcharged of: And if any of the Subſcription Papers are yet in Being, I beg the Favour of thoſe Gentlemen who have them in their Hands, to return them to Mr.* Parks *before the next General Court; by which Time, if I can find, by them, or any other Means, what Number of Books to ſend to each County, they ſhall be diſpatch'd aſſoon as poſſible: And thoſe Gentlemen who have not been ſupplied, by a Liſt of all the Subſcribers Names which have been returned, will then have an Opportunity of ſeeing whether my Complaint is not juſt; and that it was not owing to my Neglect, they were not provided ſooner: Which every Perſon, who conſiders how far my own Intereſt is concerned in the Matter, will, I ſuppoſe, readily acquit me of.*

John Mercer.

RAN away about the Twentieth of April *laſt, from* Huntington, *in* Surry *County, a Negro Man, named* Davy, *belonging to Col.* Francis Willis, *of* Glouceſter *County. He is an antient Fellow, of a middle Stature, and thin Viſage. Had on, when he went away, an* Oznabrig *Shirt, and* Virginia Cloth *Breeches; and is ſuppos'd to have taken with him, another* Oznabrig *Shirt, a* Cotton *Jacket, a Pair of old plain Shoes, and* Iriſh *Stockings. Two Years ago, he ran away, and got to* Edenton, *in* North Carolina, *and called his Name* Sam; *it is thought he is gone the ſame Way again. Whoever will bring the ſaid Slave to* Huntington, *in* Surry *County, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by*

William Skipwith.

Annapolis, *in* Maryland, *June* 26, 1738.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, Two Servant Men, one nam'd Nicholas Charlick, *thin fac'd, wears his own dark colour'd Hair, is a* Weſt-Country *Man, and a Maſon by Trade. Had on, a Brown Kerſey Jacket, an Oznabrig Shirt, and a Pair of Leather Breeches. The other nam'd* Moſes Still, *a Cooper; is a luſty Fellow, & wears his own Hair. Had on a dark Keſey Jacket, an Oznabrig Shirt and Trowſers. They may have procur'd a falſe Paſs, and chang'd their Names and Apparel. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants* 30 *Miles from* Annapolis, *and brings them home to me, ſhall have Fifty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges. If taken in* Virginia, *(and Notice given to* W. Parks, *Printer, in* Williamsburg) *ſhall have Fifty Shillings of that Currency for each; and if taken in* Carolina, *(and Notice given to Dr.* Blackall, *at* Edenton) *a proportionable Reward for Trouble and Charges, ſhall be paid, by*

Patrick Creagh.

STolen or Stray'd about 2 *Months ſince, from Capt.* Charles Hudſon's, *in* Hanover *County, a ſmall Bay Horſe, with a Star in his Forehead, branded with the Letter* P *on the near Shoulder, and on the near Buttock. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to Capt.* Charles Hudſon's *aforeſaid, ſhall have Half a Piſtole Reward, paid by*

Thomas Partridge.

Next Week will be Publiſh'd,

THE GENTLEMAN'S POCKET-FARRIER. *Shewing how to* chuſe *a good Horſe; how to uſe him on a Journey; and what* Remedies *are proper for common Misfortunes that may befal him on the* Road.

------ ------ Queis gratior uſus Equorum,
Nocturna verſate manu, verſate diurna.

By Capt. WILLIAM BURDON. London *Printed: and Re printed, and Sold by* W. Parks, *in* Williamsburg. *Price ſtitch'd Two Bits, bound Three Bits.*

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